FILIPINOS SADLY MISLED.

SOLDIER AT THE FRONT TELLS WHY THEY'RE FIGHTING STILL.

Traitorous or Misguided Persons Here Solely Responsible for Present Conditions in the Philippines-What Has Been Already Done and the Vastness of the Opportunities Among the Visayans A Striking Appeal. A non-commissioned officer at present serving with the Third Battalion of the Forty-third Infantry, United States Volunteers, whose headquarters are at Catbalogan, Samar, writes to THE SUN as follows concerning present and

prospective conditions in the Philippines: "It is thought here by the officers and enlisted men of this command, and, in fact, by all of the diers serving on the islands of Cebu, Leyte and Samar, and especially by those who are interested in the present and future welfare of the Visayan people as well as those of other smaller islands south of Luzon whose population is of this race, that a partial description of the territory now occupied by the American troops, a resume of the work already done and a respective of what is hoped for will not be uninteresting and may be profitable to those people who have erroneous opinions concernthe retention of the Philippine archipelago. It is also thought that this letter may have some small influence in bringing to the notice of the American people the immense resource of this land from a commercial, agricultural and philanthropic standpoint; that a knowledge of the true condition of these people will bring to them some substantial assistance in the shape of books, teachers, modern methods of agriculture and of land and water transportation, and thus present an opportunity for the development of these wondrously

The Third Battalion of the Forty-third, commanded by Major Henry T. Allen, former military attaché at Berlin, landed here on the early morning of Jan. 27 last, and after a hard fight captured this city, the capital of Samar. 'Of the operations following the taking of the

town, the most important event was the taking of the "Maestranza," or arsenal, and "impregnable citadel" of the insurgents on the 29th addition, we believe we have secured evidence of two drafts on the Bank of India in Manila, one for \$27,000 and the other for \$88,000 (Mexican), which were given to Gen Lukban, former Commandante,

y the agents of Warner, Barnes & Co., an English firm doing business in these islands, the early part of January, which we have good reason to believe has not yet been cashed. The fact that this "indomitable chieftain" addressing proclamations to the people of Samar from his seat of government in the mountain fastnesses gives credence to the theory that he has been unable to lift the money which these drafts represent and that we will have no trouble in securing this addition to our working capital. On the occasion of our taking the "Maestranza," on the 29th, we captured \$18,000 in Spanish and Mexican silver. All of these funds, with vast amounts previously extorted, were doubtless to be used for the continuance of the insurrection in Luzon, as Gen. Lukban was one of Aguinaldo's emissaries and not a native or resident of any of the southern islands. A careful going over of all the official documents relating to the civil government that existed under Lukban, and which were found in the deserted headquarters of the insurgents, shows but few papers which do not relate to the extortion of money from the people of these islands. It is little wonder that this harmless people should hail with rejoicing any system of government that would bid fair to relieve them of what was not a taxation, but a forcible extortion of money for corrupt purposes from a people who were too weak to resist the power of the oppressors, and with whom existence at any time is a hand-to-mouth

whom existence at any time is a hand-to-mouth business. "Some brief mention of the habits and pursuits of the Visayans, especially as we have found them in the islands of Cebu, Sanar and Leyte, as well as on the southern islands south of Luzon, may not be uninteresting to people. If the United States. It is the opinion of many men of judgment now serving in the Philippines archipelago reasts to a great extent with the Visayan people. Their ability to cope with the great questions of government, commerce and interior upbuilding, which they are soon to meet, is unquestioned by those who know and understand them. The fertility of their islands is most remarkable. Of tood stuffs, three crops a year can be raised. The island of Sanar alone, embracing an area of almost five thousand square intles, could, if brought into a state of proper cultivation, produce the food supply of ten millions of people annually. Of timber, especially the hard woods, such as mahogany, rosewood and ebony, there are immense forests, only waiting the axe of the woodman. To say the least, it is most astonishing that the Spaniards who ruled here for so long could never put to practical use that which was within easy reach of them, and which would have most abundantly paid. What advantages resulted from their rule may be gathered from the fact that the sland of Sanar is still in a primeval state, and that so far as is knownthere is not a plough or rake, cultivator, or modern implement of agriculture on the island. Even the spades and hand implements are not to be found. The "bolo" is the substitute for the scytle and cradic indeed, it is more of an agricultural implement than an arm of defence.

"Of their towns much could be said. For instance, the capital city of the Island of Sanar, cothed capital city of the Island of Sanar,

me brief mention of the habits and pur-

of defence.

"Of their towns much could be said. For instance, the capital city of the Island of Samar. "Of their towns much could be said. For instance, the capital city of the Island of Samar, Catbalogan, contains not more than a dozen substantial buildings, and they for the most part are of antiquated pattern. In all of the other towns, or to use the native expressions, "pueblos or bu, gtos," be their population 100 or 10,000, the buildings as a rule are mipacovered huts. Every town has its church in Cathedral, and all of the padres that I have met are filipinos educated for the church in Manila, and I do not know of there being a single Spanish priest in the islands, certainly not on Samar. Among many qualities which tend to denote steadfastness of purpose is the loyality and adherence of the Visayans to the Church, and from the lowest to the highest there is a general feeling that to miss any service is a crime greater than even murder. Needless to say, their churches are their best buildings and in almost all of them they have the most costly service and the best of pipe organs. This leads me to say that these people are certainly talented as regards music and eith some of them it is a complete musical education. There is no doubt that they are far superior mentally and norally to the Cubas or the American negro as we find the latter in some of our Southern States.

"Attroord

ern states.
"Although there is no system of education here outside of a very insufficient one established by the Church, yet it is no uncommon thing to meet a young Filipino who can give an American youth of equal age pointers on atin. Greek and the higher classics. The one objection is that their education has been too restricted, carried on in narrow lines. One of the most urgent needs here is the establishment of a system of schools that will meet the require-ments of the people. Such a course will have more influence in bringing these recople in touch

ments of the people. Such a course will have more influence in bringing these people in touch with our aims and objects than anything else that could be done. The chief men (licfe Loacales) of the various towns fully concur in this, but owing to the lack of teachers little can now be done. Perhaps, later, American teachers may be induced to locate here, but finding in this duly qualified soldiers will be used. As a foreronner of this event, a contribution of English. Spanish dictionaries and grammars of the former language would be of great use. These books have been asked for by many of the people; and if contributed, a most careful report of the progress attained will be rendered by the Governor of this island.

"No incentive for the commencement of commercial enterprises on a large scale was ever offered by the Spaniards, and, wait the single exception of the hemp output, traffle of all kinds is at a stundatil. The English, however, are more apt to see the business opportunities offered by our pessession here, and already firms, having agents in Manila are making locations on the southern islands, and in a very short time each town will have at least one good store filled with English productions if Englishmen can do this, why not Americans? A continuance of the present attitude of the American business man will eventually end in the British controlling the entire hemp output of the Philippines, which is the largest in the world.

"A reference to Senator Reveridge's speech in the Senate will give one some idea of the vast mineral resources of the Island of Cebu. Of Samar—we have only been here a little over a month, the first to an now be an adverted to the man and they are intended to the water. Mylen at once rowed to the rescue when he came near the man, who was replact to the water. Mylen at once rowed to the rescue when he came near the man, who had a progressive man, who had proved the water. There and how to the feed of the people and the water. There and how to the feed of the people and the water. Th

be no doubt, the very topography of the country would indicate this.

"Communication by land is most difficult, but in due time good roads will be built and intercourse established in every direction. Water communication is excellent. The various rivers permit of expeditions far into the interior Many of the harbors along the coast afford secure and ample anchorage for ships of the largest draught. Aiready plans are being drawn for the building of piers wharfs and docks, the payment for which will be made by a small "cedula" or tax upon the inhabitants. Every effort is being made to introduce American ideas, and while it will take a long time, yet no one who knows anything of the nature of these people believes for an instant that labor appent upon them will be lost. Already the

different departments of our home Government have been asked to contribute their quots of supplies and materials for the extension of our projects here.

"It may not be amiss to say a few words regarding the war as, viewed by the men in the field and those who have met the enemy in every conceivable position. It is believed here that, so far as the Visayans are concerned, the war is practically over; indeed, we know of no armed resistance to our peaceable occupation, and our battle here on Jan 27 taught the natives here once for all what it was to get up against the real thing. Peace, however, does not reign on Luzon. Urged on by false hopesheld out to them by the Anti-imperialistic League, by those well-meaning, but misguided followers of the creed of Edward Audinson, lured by the promise of a change of administration as a result of the November elections, and with that change a different policy, meaning absolute independence, these ignorant Tazals are day by day retreating further into the interior; broken up, disbanded, travelling in parties of two, three and four, carrying on guerrillalwarfare, learning brigandage from their needs, and picking off the American soldier who is unfortunate enough to be in their way. These people may be expected to hold out for an indefinite period. Men serving in the Philippines view with alarm the far-reaching effects of the false teachings of these so-called friends of the insurgents, and know but too well that had the Anti-imperialistic League never existed, Gen. Lawton would be living to-day, and peace would have long ago been made in the islands. Upon the heads of these men, be their strength of conviction what it may, resisted belowed turily to aid our cause, but it has most seriously hindered our efforts to make these people understand that we are their friends.

"To sum it all up, a change may not be expected in the island of Luzon until the American policy of the Administration toward the Philippines. Posterity will give full justice to those men who by their enemarks

MINING IN LUZON.

Information as to the Laws and Prospect Sent by a Montana Expert.

HELENA, Mon., May 1.-Following are extracts from a letter written by a former member of the First Montana Volunteers who remained in the Philippines and who is a practi-

"At present there are in this city about 200 ex-soldiers, from Western States in America, nearly all experienced miners, anxiously awaiting the necessary permission from military headquarters to rush into the rich placer mining country which lies north and east of here, but which permission is now withheld owing to the lack of definite information on the part of the Government as to the exact interpretation of the mining laws governing these islands. These laws are now undergoing at Manila translation by several Spanish-American translaters, whose task will, it is believed, be completed shortly. It is known, however, that the law permits prospecting for minerals anywhere. No license or other formality is required to placer mine unless the output exceeds 2,000 tons a day and buildings for working are erected. Any one is free to work placers anywhere at no expense save his own labor. Placer claims contain 60,000 square Spanish yards, equivalent to about 950 feet long by 625 feet wide. Quartz claims are of the same dimensions. The apex of quartz veins may be followed into any other land underground, provided no wall is broken.

"The richest known deposits in Luzon are found about seventy-five miles northeast of here, where there is abundant water for sluicing and hydraulic mining, saw mills, &c. This section is inhabited largely by Igorrotes, who are very friendly to Americans, but extremely hostile toward the Filipinos and Spaniards,

in perphyretic quartz in decomposed state mixed with iron oxides carrying free gold and copper pyrites.

The native women hereabouts pan the alluvial sands with wooden bowls, frequently taking out from \$3 to \$5 a day, gold. Philippine gold runs about \$11 an ounce. Last week an Igorrote woman brought into Dagupan, as a result of six weeks' panning, seven pounds of gold nuggets, and two ex-soldiers, who mined in the same district for three months, netted over \$5,000 in gold, using pans and sluice boxes, and would have done even better had not the soldiers compelled them to leave.

The rivers are lined with banks of black sand (magnetic iron), carrying fine gold. The gold is not flaky but small, rough nuggets from the size of a pin head to three or four ounces in weight. Bedrock averages from six inches to twenty feet and the reason why no systematic work has ever been done in these fields is because the Igorrotes drive out the Spaniards while the Spanish Government has never allowed the Chinese and Filipinos to pursue mining as a business, hence the whole field is new and wonderfully rich.

The door is also abundant and runs from 12 to 80 per cent. Little or no silver has been found although no systematic prespecting therefor has been done. Iron is found in abun-

CHICAGO TREASURY BARE.

CITY'S FINANCES IN ALARMING CONDITION.

Debt Increased by Millions, Funds of Various Kinds Depleted and Bankers Decline to Take Certificates and Warrants Future Recelpts Mortgaged Money Gone to Heelers.

CHICAGO, May 6 -In April, 1897, Carter Harison became Mayor of Chicago, with every credit of the city sound, with a surplus in all special and general funds, with trust funds intact, and with the city's debt practically at the constitutional limit. The end of first year saw a great change for the worse. At the end * 1898 - known as the "year of plenty" for the gang -matters were in such a condition that even the Harrison leaders were alarmed. All sorts of reforms and economies were announced. But the close of 1899 showed a far worse condition than ever. Never in the history of Chicago have the city's finances been in a condition even remotely re-

The general fund-the city's working capital contained \$2,500,000 when Mayor Swift left The first of this year it had \$300,000 and since then it has come close to depletion. The special funds, each of which showed a surplus at the end of 1896, at the end of 1899, with one unimportant exception, were exwith one unimportant exception, were exhausted or overdrawn. The sinking funds, containing nearly \$1,000,000 ready for use at the end of 1896, had not a cent left at the end of 1899. The interest account, for which about \$400,000 has been taken illegally from the tax-payers in excess of interest needs each year under Mayor Harrison, lost its large surplus and showed not a cent of cash on Jan. 1, 1900.

and showed not a cent of cash on Jan. 1, 1900.

Under Mayor Swift the police and firemen's pension funds showed such large surpluses that money had to be turned back into the general fund from them. To-day they have reached a point of depletion such that a cut in pensions has been threatened by the administration. The funds provided for the payment of special assessment rebates to property owners and for payment back to individuals of the money advanced for extending water mains and sewers are utterly depleted, although there should be to-day several million dollars in them. This money was given by individuals to the city in trust.

trust.

Large surpluses of receipts over expenditures are claimed for the city water department each year. They have disappeared along with the rest, and the receipts of the water department have been mortaged by the Harrison administration so many years in advance that the banks, for the first time in the city's history, have refused to buy any more water certificates.

With spending everything on hand, the Harrisen administration has gone into the future wherever possible, as in the case of the water department, and has drawn on the prospective revenues of the city to the limit. The result has been an increase in the floating debt so great that the bankers have become alarmed and refused to buy any more tax warrants or similar advance paper. Comptroller Kerfoot admits an increase in the city's floating debt under Mayor Harrison of \$8.000,000, and the items he leaves out bring the amount up to over \$10,000,000. The Harrison administration has spent in its three years over \$70,000,000, not including \$10,000,000 in special assessment money. This With spending everything on hand, the Har-000,000 in special assessment money. This amount is nearly \$15,000,000 greater than was spent in any three years by Mayor Harrison's spent in any three years by Mayor Harrison's predecessors.

Every cent of it was spent—even the Mayor admits that; but that it was not spent for bridges, streets, schoolhouses or other public necessities nor for increases in police or fire fighting forces or apparatus. In the last two years of Mayor Harrison's administration the payrolls of the city have aggregated \$29,129,763.83 or nearly \$10,000,000 more than in the corresponding two years of his predecessor's administration. Without increase in the police or fire departments the interence is the \$10,000,000 must have gone to politicians who were placed on the payrolls without doing anything to earn the money taken from the treasury for their benefit. The other vast sums which have disappeared being paid to favored contractors for work on streets other vast sums which have disappeared being paid to favored contractors for work on streets and alleys that to-day do not bear evidence of having had any work done on them.

Before the last municipal election, when Mayor Harrison got a second term, the growth of the stuffed payroll brigade was concealed carefully from the reformers, business men and alleged civic purists, who formed an important element in the Mayor's party. Now, however, no particular pains are taken to conceal the extent to which the present workers have been put in the city's employ.

DETECTIVES BEHIND TOWRSTONES After Robbers Who Have Been Carrying Off Brass Railings in Evergreens.

Ten detectives from the Central Office were assigned last night to the eerie job of hiding behind tombstones in the Evergreens Cemetery in Brooklyn for the purpose of trying to capture the members of an organized gang of robbers who for the past week have succeeded in despoiling haif a hundred graves. The detectives were prepared to shoot any stranger found in the grave yard after 7 o'clock. When the cemetery gates were closed at this hour the detectives went on duty and were ordered to remain there all night. Eight of them were detailed points 160 feet apart, and each camped out on a grave that possessed a headstone big enough to conceal him from the view of any one who came acquainted with Mr. Thorne. It is not sufficiently and were ordered to remain there all night. Eight of them were detailed points 160 feet apart, and each camped out on a grave that possessed a headstone big enough to conceal him from the view of any one who came assigned last night to the eerie job of hiding be-

displayed his heart of the control o

no Reason to Wonder

why customers come hundreds of miles to purchase our productions:

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The preëminence of the American Beauty as the most popular of roses seems to have come to an end and the most positive evidence of this can be found in the reappearance in the flower shops of the beautiful "Baroness Rothschild," which for the last ten years has been displayed in very small quantities. Another eviplayed in very small quantities. Another evidence of the American Beauty's declining popularity is the decrease in prices. The best of them are soid now by the growers at 10 cents apiece and can be had at retail for 25 cents; while the Baroness Kothschild, in spite of its long stretch of unpopularity, commands a higher price Fashions in flowers are never easy to explain. The Maréchal Niel, so long popular, is rarely seen in the florists' while La France, Mermet and other kinds have been equally neglected with advantage to the American Beauty. Now a reaction seems to have set in, however, and there is a chance that the latter will be compelled to take a back seat for awhile.

The performance to be given at the Astoria to-night by "The Strollers" represents amateur theatricals of the day in their most elaborate form. The time is past in which the amateurs relied on the indulgence of their friends, and they make the same effort to present plays elaborately and expensively as the professional managers do. One would suppose from their preparation and the seriousness with which they undertake the work that a large fortune rested on the outcome of one of these plays and that it was expected to run for months instead of being in view for only a few nights. The different amateur associations in New York vie keenly with one another to see which can spend the greatest amount of money in the production of these works, and fight jealously to keep their standards up to a high level. One of the best things "The Strollers" is accomplishing now is the production of original works by their members or friends. The opera to be sung to-night is the work of a well-known musician and organist, and it has doubtless been presented for professional consideration and found unsuitable for such use. But that does not affect its value as a medium by which "The Strollers" may display their talent, and it is an encouragement to young talent, which is creditable to the organization. It can afford to run the risk, because the circumstances prevent the quality of the work given from being actively decisive for success or failure, and these performances serve an excellent purpose in thus introducing works which might never find any other opportunity to be heard. rested on the outcome of one of these plays and

Clara Butt, who is coming back to this coun try to sing next season, made a success here last winter, because she was very tall, extremely pretty and had a fine natural voice, and these qualities helped her to a little triumph the first time she sang here. This success was never repeated at any subsequent concert, and the opinion of Miss Butt's artistic merit declined steadily. But the fact that she was very fascinating in manner, very lovely to look at and six feet two inches in height was never overlooked at any time. Miss Butt is coming back here next season and it may interfere with her prospects for future success that she is engaged to be married and will bring back with her Kennely Rumford, her betrothed, whom she will marry in June He will sing with her, and the domesticity of this little arrangement may interfere with the success of Miss Butt, who probably will not be nearly so appealing as she was when she shook her short ourls and threw up her eyes to the accompaniement of her temperamental singing in single blessedness. It is not to be supposed that Mr and Mrs. Rumford intend to attempt the Mr. and Mrs. Henschel of public domesticity so early in their career, and if such is their plan, warning is hereby given that Mr and Mrs. Henschel expect to return here and that they will as usual monopolize all demonstrations of marital happiness and affection in public. Miss Butt has a younger sister who is said to be nearly as tall and quite as attractive, and she is soon to appear in London; so if this country does not care so much for Miss Clara Butt married as it did single, the arrival of her sister may prove a compensation. ating in manner, very lovely to look at and six

Thomas Pearsall Thorne, whose name as co-respondent in the Clarence Collins divorce case, is a young New Yorker of wealth who has ived for the past five years in Paris. He is the composer of two operas, "The Maid of Plymouth" and "Leonardo," and was anxious to make a reputation in this country as a composer of light opera. One of his works was sung by the Bostonians. It made no great success; while "Leonardo," which was produced under his own management, cost him so much money that he decided to abandon his ar money that he decided to abandon his ambitions to become known as a composer here and retire to Europe. Since his removal to Paris he has been heard of from time to time socially, and he entertains attractively in his large apartments on the Place Vendome, but no new compositions of his have been produced, and the general impression is that he has abandoned his intention of attempting to win distinction in this field.

Mrs. Clarence Collins before her marriage had a brief experience in comic opera and went

and for several minutes he suspected that he was the victim of a practical joke. Mr. Brown was presented to him as the "blind" man, Mr. Smith as the "window pull" man or something that sounded like that, Mr. Jones as the X. Y. Z. sash man, and Mr. Doe as the A. B. C. sash man. Other men who joined the party were introduced as tenement-house men, pressed brick men, screen men, and, in fact, almost every quality worthy of the name "good."

Burnhams Phillips

Custom Cailoring Only,

Cemple Court Hanex, 119 Nassan St. that sounded like that, Mr. Jones as the X. Y. Z.

DEADLY WESTERN TORNADO

MAN AND WIFE KILLED IN THEIR HOME ON A KANSAS FARM. Others Believed to Be Lost-Tornado Also Hits a Nebraska Town, Destroying Much

Property Deaths Probable, but Reports From the Rural Districts Not Received. ELLINWOOD, Kan., May 6 -Logan township was struck by a tornado at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. George Helfrich and his wife, who lived on a farm, were instantly killed. Their home was completely destroyed Two others of their household were badly hurt, sustaining broken bones. Others are said to have been killed, but details are slow coming in. Hun-dreds of cattle and horses are reported dead.

Several doctors have gone to the scene. WILSONVILLE, Neb., May 5. Wilsonville was struck by a terrific tornado last night, and the path of the funnel-shaped cloud is marked by a mass of rubbish and ruins. The town and county west of it present a scene of desolation and destruction.

It is impossible now to give an estimate of the

loss or the extent of the storm. So far as can be learned, there has been no loss of life, though reports from rural districts, it is feared, will show some deaths. Several persons were injured here, and the property damage is esti-

show some deaths. Several persons were injured here, and the property damage is estimated at \$60,000. The tornado was preceded by the most severe hailstorm ever witnessed in this county. It is stated that in some places the hailstones measured nine inches in circumference. Hundreds of windows were shattered and boards and shingles cut into splinters by the bombardment. As the hail ceased failing a funnel-shaped cloud was seen forming in the southwest. The people could see it as it swiftly approached and ran to their cellars for refuge. It passed through the north end of town and completely demolished the Presbyterian Church, a block of houses and numerous outhouses and barns in that vicinity. The twister then swept into the country, where the damage is but meagrely known to-night.

S. Gerresha's house and barn, two miles west of the town, are complete ruins. The family happened to be away at the time. A. Tower's residence and outbuildings were demolished and Mr. Tower and several members of the family are badly injured. The Rev. Mr. Lavine's new house was demolished and John Comb's place was wrecked. At the latter place several were at home, but escaped serious injury by going into the cellar. H. A. Bourne's house is a mass of ruins and Mr. Bourne is himself bruised and injured. The large barns on the places of M. E. McFarland and A. D. Pierce were blown down and a schoolhouse two miles west of Wilsonville was scattered in splinters all over the prairie.

St. Louis Mo. May 6. Sophia Everson, aged 27, and Melvina Wilson, her cousin, 28 years old, were smothered in bed this morning during the progress of a violent storm, while Perry Everson, an eight-year-old boy, who occupied the samebed with the women, escaped uniniured. The Everson family of six persons lived on the first floor of a dilapidated structure at 1430 North Eighth street while Jerry Moore lived on the second floor. The heavy rains and high winds caused the building to collapse. The mattress of the bed upon which the Moores slept fell squarely upon t

women. On top of this rested the root of the house.

There were no marks or bruises upon the bodies of the victims, clearly showing that they had been smothered as they slept. Firemen rescued from the ruins the seven other inmates of the house, Mrs. Moore being badly cut and bruised.

DR. EASTON'S PUBLIC EXPLANATION. Didn't Intend to Denounce Miss Nethersole.

but the Character She Represented. WASHINGTON, May 6. At the close of tonight's service at the Eastern Presbyterian Church Dr. Thomas Chalmers Easton, who has been sued for slander by Miss Olga Nethersole and damages fixed at \$20,000, made a public statement of his course. It was read just before the singing of the last hymn. Dr. Easton

"I desire to make an explanatory statemen regarding the discourse delivered from this pulpit on the evening of April 1 on 'Suppression of the Immoral Drama and of Impure Literature which has led to legal proceedings brought

which has led to legal proceedings brought against me for \$20,000 damages by Miss Olga Nethersole. This is an 'explanatory' statement. Mark the language.

"When I quoted the words 'lewd actress' in speaking of her rôle, I had no reference to the personal character of Miss Nethersole, of which I had no knowledge, but of the rôle she played, which, as is admitted by police interference in many cities, is the story of the life of a prostitute. Justice Gray savs if a thing is calculated to arouse impure motives then it is indecent. Justices Benedict and Gildersleeve, of New York, might also be quoted to the same effect. In my address I had no intention of denouncing Miss Nethersole, but the character she represented

When an advertiser has something of real value to dispose of, he first goes to THE SUN'S advertising columns with it. Rarely is he compelled to try further.—Adv.

Business Notices.

Thousands testify that Dr. SIEGERT'S Angustura Bitters is the proper tonic to take in Spring. A reputation of 50 years speaks itself.

DIED.

ACKERMAN .- At Yonkers, on Sunday, May 6 1900. Hannah, widow of John W Aekerman. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law. S. W. Simmons, 46 Park av.. Youkers, on Wednesday afternoon, May 9, 1900, at 3 o'clock. ARROWSMITH .- At the residence of her daughter Mrs John L. Leal, Paterson, N. J., on Saturday. May 5, 1900, Elizabeth M., wife of Augustus T.

Arrowsmith. Funeral private, Tuesday, May 8, 1900 MARTIN.-Suddenly, on May 4, 1900, John, be-Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

funeral services at his late residence, 227 East 115th st., on Monday afternoon, May 7, 1900, at 1 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

RICHARDS .- At Montelair, N. J., on Friday, morn ing May 4,1900, Joseph H. Richards, in the 65th year of his age.

Church on Monday, May 7,1900,2:30 P. M., on at rival of D. L. & W. train leaving Barclay st at 1:20, Greenwood Lake train Erie Railroad, leaving Chambers st at 1:30.

TAINTOR .-- At Hot Springs, Va., Saturday, May 5, 1900, of pneumonia. Charles Musier Taintor, aged 69 years. . Notice of funeral hereafter.

THORN .- On Friday morning, May 4, 1900, Lillian Gwynn, wife of L. Mortimer Thorn. Jr. Funeral services will be held on arrival of 11:30 a.m. train foot of Liberty street, Atlantie Highlands Station, at Stone Church, Navesink, New Jersey, on Monday, May 7, 1900.

WILLARD .- At Washington, D. C., on Saturday May 5, 1900, at his residence, 1442 Corcoran st. Ammiel Jenkins Willard, formerly Chief Justice of South Carolina, in his 78th year, Funeral at 2 P. M., May 7, 1900.

WILSON .- At Matanzas, Cuba, on April 28, 1900 Ella Wilson, wife of Gen. James H. Wilson. Funeral services will be held at Holy Trinity Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, May 8, 1900, at 11:30 A. M.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY Office, 1 Madison av., corner 23d st., N. Y Special Motices.

TROW'S GREATER NEW YORK BUSINESS DIRECTORY (VOL. 3) FOR 1900. Contains the names and addresses of all persons, firms and corporations doing business in Greater New York. He arrangement is by boroughs, fully indexed and classified under various trade headings; also Street and Asenue Directory of the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; also register of city and borough departments. Price, \$5.00.

TROW'S BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE BOROUGHS OF MANHAITAN AND THE BRONX FOR 1900 653RD YEAR.
Contains the names and addresses of all persons, firms and corporations doing business in these boroughs, classified under various trade headings and fully indexed; also map of the boroughs, Street and Avenue Directory and register of city and borough departments.

departments. PRICE, \$2.50. REDUCED FROM \$3.00. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Yault owners of the NEW YORK CITY MARBLE CEMETERY will be held at the office of the President, Alexander Matthand, 45 Broadway, Room 136, on Monday, May 7th, at 12 o'clock noon. ALBERT BULLUS, Sec'y, WELLING'S Dyspepsia Tablets for Flatulency, in digestion, Heartburn and Sour Stomach. Established 1864. All Druggists.

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INTERNAL REVENUE.

Large Sums Handled by This Department of the Federal Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Internal revenue tax receipts averaged, prior to the begining of the Spanish-American War, about \$145,000,000 a year, raised almost exclusively from spirits, beer and tobacco; in 1894, they were \$147,000,-000; in 1895, \$143,000,000; in 1896, \$146,000,000 and \$146,000,000 in 1897. Last year, the total collections of the Treasury Department from internal revenue taxes amounted to \$273,000,000, and this vast increase of over \$125,000,000, a result as much of improved business conditions as of new or revived forms of internal revenue taxation, has required some increase in the internal revenue force in the Treasury Depart-

Under the former schedule and usual volume of internal revenue taxes, Illinois, in which the largest amount of whiskey is distilled; Kentucky, in which the largest amount of tobacco is grown, and New York, in which the larges amount of beer is brewed, were the three States contributing the largest amounts to the internal revenue taxes. The extension of the latter to include many new items, and especially such as are included under the head of "financial operations," has led to some changes, though Illinois still remains at the head of the list of States, contributing last year a revenue of \$47,000,000, the revenues from New York being \$46,600,000 and from Pennsylvania \$23,000,000. For internal revenue purposes the United

States is divided into collection districts, a majority of which correspond with the States There are however, more revenue districts than there are States, some States being subdivided into several collection districts. In

one case only is a portion of a State added to another State and that is in the case of Maryland, the jurisdiction of the internal revenue collector of which extends over two counties of Virginia. Acomack and Northampton. These two counties, while politically in Virginia as the East Shore and are so much northing that the former for revenue collections is matter of convenience to the Treasury Department.

There are six New York internal revenue Districts and considerable disparity exists in the collections in made by them. The first of Brooklyn district yielded last year \$8,700,000 in internal revenue taxes. The Second, which includes most of the down-town wards of New York and nearly all the west side of town. of which the Wall Street district is a part. vielded \$10,100,000. the Twenty-first district, which includes most of the upper East Side and by far the larger number of breweries, yielded \$1,000,000. the Twenty-first district, Syracus, yielded \$2,700,000 and Twenty-first district. Syracus, yielded \$2,700,000 and Twenty-yielded \$1,000,000. The highest of the country is the Fifth Illinois at Peoria, which yielded last year nearly \$22,000,000 in cash revenue to Uncle Sam, and the third largest internal revenue district of the country is the Fifth Illinois at Peoria, which yielded \$11,500,000. the locate yielded \$11,500,000. the locate yielded \$11,500,000. the locate yielded last year nearly \$22,000,000 in cash revenue districts in point of collections is the South Carolina district, which yielded last year nearly \$22,000,000 in cash revenue districts in point of collections is the South Carolina district, which yielded last year nearly \$20,000 in cash revenue districts of the adoption and enforcement of the Dispensary that which returns little revenue district of the adoption and enforcement of the Dispensary in the state of the adoption and enforcement of the Dispensary in the state of the collections which returns little revenue in proportion to the extent of its population and renosure of the internal rev

MISS HOFFMAN NOT TO DANCE

And Harry Lehr Not to Appear in the Stro-After the dress rehearsal of the Strollers last night at the Waldorf-Astoria they announced

with regret that Miss Emily Key Hoffman would not dance at their performance this week, as had been advertised. Miss Hoffman's mother felt that her daughter's dancing was mother left that her daughter's dancing was giving her an undesirable notoriety and that it was not worth while for her to continue to dance at public entertainments. It was also announced that Harry Lehr would not impersonate the Queen of the May in the Indian dance in "Phyllis" as some of his friends had given out that he would. Mr. Lehr is not a member of the Strollers and the other ten young men who are to participate in the dance objected.

of the Sunday Sun and The Evening Sun presents a field to the advertiser of ladies' supplies that has never been offered before. The quality of the matter of interest to women makes both papers desirable as adversising mediums.—Adv.

What Must be.

The purest type of the purest whiskey must be old, pure, mellow. The American Gentleman's whiskey must be this or nothing. The favorite of first-class Cafes,

Hotels, and Clubs must be this. Physicians prescribe only such. All these superior qualities

Hunter Baltimore Rye

There must be no deception and Hunter whiskey never deceives or disappoints.

B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 3 S. William St., New York, N. Y.

ONGRESSIONAL

Is perhaps the smoothest writing pen ever made. It has a stub point, and rounded a trifle so as not to catch in the paper. Is flexible and pliant. Samples for Trial on receipt of return postage. Ask for No. 28.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 349 Broadway, New York City.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises.....4:53 | Sun sets..7:01 | Moon rises...1:08
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook ... 2:00 | Gov. I'd. 2:32 | Hell Gate.. . 4:25

Arrived-SUNDAY, May 6. U. S. transport Buford, Martens, Matanzas, May 1. 88 La Champagne, Fajolle, Havre, April 28. 88 Rotterdam, Potjer, Rotterdam, April 26. 88 Spartan Prince, Adamson, Naples, April 19. 88 Yucatan, Robertson, Campeche, April 20. 88 Ontario, Huby, Hull. April 21. 88 Santiago de Cuba. Johnson, Guantaname, April 19.

Sa Santiago de Cooa.

April 19.

Sa Therese, Havnaese, Port Spain, April 27.

Sa Coleridge, Brown, Rio Janeiro, April 17.

Sa Lauenburg, Sperling, Gibara, April 21.

Sa Lauenburg, Sperling, Gibara, April 21.

Sa City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, May 4.

Sa Jefferson, Dole, Norfolk, May 5.

Sa Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, May 5.

Sa H. M. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, May 5.

ARRIVED OUT. Ss Cufic, from New York, at Liverpool. SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS. Ss Campania, from Queenstown for New York. Ss Menominee, from London for New York. Ss Grosser Kurfuerst, from Southampton for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail To-day. Mails Close. Vessel Salls. Seminole Charleston. Sail To-morrow. K. W. der Grosse, Bremen 7 00 A M El Cid, New Orleans 10 00 A M Harald Inagua 10 00 A M Fluminense, North Brazil 2 00 P M Sall Wednesday, May 9. New York, Southampton. 7 00 A M
Friesland, Antwerp. 10 30 A M
Caracas, San Juan. 11 00 A M
Alamo, Colon. 9 30 A M
Algonquin, Charleston.
Nueces, Galveston.
Hermann, Tampico. 1 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS

| Ybarra No. 4 | .Gibraltar | April | 14 |
|----------------|--------------|-------|-----|
| Arkadia | San Juan | April | 30 |
| Cevic Ethiopia | Liverpoot | April | |
| Winifred | Hamburg. | April | 23 |
| Winifred | New Orleans. | MAY | 2 |
| Algonquin | Jacksonville | May | 4 |
| Rio Grande | Brunswick | May | 4 |
| Due To | -morrow. | | |
| Europe | London | April | 25 |
| Southwark | .Antwerp | April | 25 |
| A mazonense | | | |
| Linda | Gibraltar | April | 24 |
| Stiklestad | Shields | April | - 3 |
| Altai | | | ĩ |
| | | | - |
| | sday, May 9. | | |
| Oceanic | | | 2 |
| Lahn | | | 30 |
| Ems Manitou | | | 25 |
| Oevenum | Lishan | April | |
| Advance | Colon | May | 2 |
| El Norte | New Orleans | May | 4 |
| Due Thurse | day, May 10. | | |
| Main | Bremen | April | 24 |
| Pisa | Hamburg | April | 27 |
| Chicago City | Swausca | April | 2.5 |
| Bellenden | | May | 3 |
| | lay, May 11. | | |
| Graf Waldersee | Hamburg | April | 50 |
| Columbia | Hamburg | May | 3 |
| Due Satur | day, May 12. | | |
| Campania | | May | 3 |
| St. Paul | Southampton. | May | .5 |
| British Queen | Antwerp | April | 2.5 |
| | | | |
| There Is 3 | o Disputing | | |
| | | | |

the desirable associations formed through using the advertising columns of THE SUN. A reader of THE SUN may be relied upon as an independent American citizen.—Adv.

"APENTA

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in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

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